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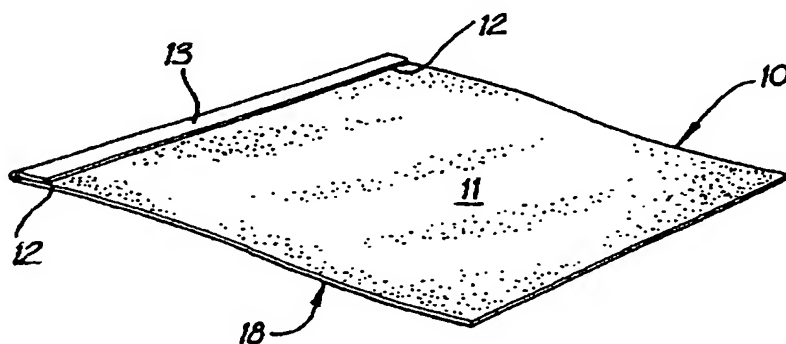
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(54) Title: A SEWING METHOD



(57) Abstract: A sewing method for  
joining two sheets (11, 19) of leather  
or other sheet material together. The  
method comprises the steps of forming  
a fold (12) along an edge (12) of a first  
sheet (11) of said material positioning  
an edge of a second sheet (19) of  
material substantially parallel and  
substantially abutting said edge (12)  
of said first sheet of material (11),  
sewing a first seam (22) adjacent and  
substantially parallel to the two said  
edges to fix said second sheet (19) of  
material to said first sheet of material  
(11), separating said first and second

sheets of material, so that the two sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam (22) and said fold stands proud of the laterally extending sheets, folding said fold about said first seam and substantially parallel to said edges of said first (11) and second sheets (19) of material over said first seam (22) such that said fold overlies said second sheet of material thereby enclosing the join abutting edges of said first and second sheets of material, and sewing a second seam (24) substantially parallel to said first seam (22) through said fold and said second sheet of material to hold said fold against said second sheet of material. There is also provided a sewing method for joining two sheets of animal skin together and for forming a garment using this method such that either the fur side or the polished leather side of the material can be worn outermost. The method provides a unique effect because a 'line of fur' is seen extending through the seams of the garment on the leather face at the point where pieces of material are sewn together.

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## A SEWING METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a sewing method and to garments and the like made using the sewing method.

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the manufacture of garments, pieces of material of different shaped cloth are sewn together to form a clothing article. At the juncture where the pieces of cloth are joined together, it is common for a portion of the joined material that is overlapping to extend outwardly from the planar surface of the material and hence, the garment will be worn so that the outside of the garment shows the side in which the material does not extend or 'jut' outwardly from the surface. In this situation, the garment is not a reversible garment as the extension of overlapping material of the stitching looks aesthetically displeasing.

Currently in reversible garments, such as reversible jackets, an inner lining is inserted to cover the inner side of the jacket and consequently cover the part of the overlapping part of the jacket material that extends outwardly from the surface. Additionally, the edges of the material where the two parts join may be exposed and this can be unsightly. The requirement of a lining results in more work having to be performed on behalf of the garment manufacturer and also increases the material cost of manufacture.

Animal skin with fur on one side and a smooth reverse side is popular for use in the manufacture of garments, however animal skin is particularly difficult to work with given the thickness of the material and the presence of the fur or hair. The thickness and toughness of animal skin makes sewing seams difficult and such seams typically have exposed edges. This is not only unsightly but is also unsuitable for the production of reversible garments. Applicant believes that allowing fur from the fur side to protrude through the seams of the garment can

create an aesthetically pleasing effect but the creation of a seam with this effect is not easy to achieve, particularly a seam which is of low profile and is uniformly neat.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5           It is an object of the invention to provide an improved method to affix two materials together and preferably an advantageous sewing method.

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a sewing method for joining two sheets of leather or other sheet material together, said method comprising the steps of:

- 10           (a)     forming a fold along an edge of a first sheet of said material;
- (b)     positioning an edge of a second sheet of material substantially parallel and substantially abutting said edge of said first sheet of material;
- (c)     sewing a first seam adjacent and substantially parallel to the two  
said edges to fix said second sheet of material to said first sheet of material;
- 15           (d)     separating said first and second sheets of material, so that the two sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and said fold stands proud of the laterally extending sheets;
- (e)     folding said fold about said first seam and substantially parallel to said edges of said first and second sheets of material over said first seam such
- 20           that said fold overlies said second sheet of material thereby enclosing the abutting edges of said first and second sheets of material; and
- (f)     sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam  
through said fold and said second sheet of material to hold said fold against said second sheet of material.

25           Preferably, step (a) further comprises the step of adhering together the opposing faces of said fold.

In an embodiment, said material is animal skin. Alternatively said material may be imitation leather.

In an embodiment of this aspect of the invention one or both of the first and second sheets of material are animal skin, having a fur side and a non-fur  
5 side, wherein fur is removed from said fur side adjacent to said edge prior to step (a) being undertaken.

The invention also provides for a garment tailored according to a sewing method for joining two sheets of leather or other sheet material together, said method comprising the steps of:

- 10 (a) forming a fold along an edge of a first sheet of said material;
- (b) positioning an edge of a second sheet of material substantially parallel and substantially abutting said edge of said first sheet of material;
- (c) sewing a first seam adjacent and substantially parallel to the two said edges to fix said second sheet of material to said first sheet of material;
- 15 (d) separating said first and second sheets of material, so that the two sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and said fold stands proud of the laterally extending sheets;
- (e) folding said fold about said first seam and substantially parallel to said edges of said first and second sheets of material over said first seam such  
20 that said fold overlies said second sheet of material thereby enclosing the abutting edges of said first and second sheets of material; and
- (f) sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam through said fold and said second sheet of material to hold said fold against said second sheet of material.

25 According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a sewing method for joining two sheets of animal skin or other sheet material together,

said sheets each having a fur side and a non-fur side, said fur side being defined by a multiplicity of filaments covering the surface of the sheet, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) positioning an edge of a first sheet of material substantially parallel to an edge of a second sheet of material, with the fur sides of the two sheets in face to face contact with each other, such that said edge of said first sheet of material is set back from said edge of said second sheet of material;

(b) sewing a first seam adjacent and parallel to the two said edges to fix said first sheet of material to said second sheet of material thereby defining first and second edge strips on said first and second sheets of material respectively;

(c) separating said first and second sheets of material so that the two sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and the two edge strips stand proud of the laterally extending sheets;

(d) folding said edge strips about said first seam such that said second edge strip overlies the non-fur side of said first sheet of material, thereby enclosing the first edge strip between the fur side of the second edge strip and the non-fur side of the first sheet; and

(e) sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam through said second edge strip and said first sheet of material to hold said second edge strip against said first sheet of material.

Preferably filaments from the fur side of said second edge strip are combed or otherwise guided outwardly so as to form a fringe of filaments projecting out between the underside of said second edge strip and said first sheet of material prior to step (e) being undertaken.

In an alternative embodiment the filaments from the fur side of said second edge strip are removed prior to step (e) being undertaken.

Preferably the sheet material comprises animal skin and said multiplicity of filaments comprise animal hair or fur. The animal skin may comprise sheepskin or lambskin.

The present invention further provides for a garment tailored according to  
5 a sewing method for joining two sheets of animal skin or other sheet material together, said sheets each having a fur side and a non-fur side, said fur side being defined by a multiplicity of filaments covering the surface of the sheet, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) positioning an edge of a first sheet of material substantially parallel  
10 to an edge of a second sheet of material, with the fur sides of the two sheets in face to face contact with each other, such that said edge of said first sheet of material is spaced back from said edge of said second sheet of material;

(b) sewing a first seam adjacent and parallel to the two said edges to  
15 fix said first sheet of material to said second sheet of material thereby providing first and second edge strips on said first and second sheets of material respectively;

(c) separating said first and second sheets of material so that the two sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and the two edge strips stand proud of the laterally extending sheets;

20 (d) folding said edge strips about said first seam such that said second edge strip overlies the non-fur side of said first sheet of material, thereby enclosing the first edge strip between the fur side of the second edge strip and the non-fur side of the first sheet; and

(e) sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam  
25 through said second edge strip and said first sheet of material to hold said second edge strip against said first sheet of material.

In the description and claims of this specification the term "material" is to be interpreted broadly and will include within its scope materials such as leather and imitation leather and other fabrics.

In the description and claims of this specification the word "comprise" and variations of that word, such as "comprises" and "comprising" are not intended to exclude other features, additives, components, integers or steps but rather, unless otherwise stated explicitly, the scope of these words should be construed broadly such that they have an inclusive meaning rather than an exclusive one.

10

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Notwithstanding any other forms which may fall within the scope of the present invention, preferred forms of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of a first material sheet according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic illustration of a second material sheet joined to the first material sheet of Fig. 1 by a first seam according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is another schematic illustration of the first sheet of material of Fig. 1 and the second sheet of material of Fig. 2 joined together;

Fig. 4 is another schematic illustration of the joined two sheets shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a schematic illustration of the rear face of the joined two sheet shown in Fig. 4 with a second seam;

Fig. 6 is a schematic illustration of a first sheet of material joined to a second sheet of material sheet by a first seam according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the two sheets of material of Fig. 6 joined together;

Fig. 8 is another cross-sectional view of the first and second sheets of material of Fig. 6 and 7 joined together;

5 Fig. 9 is another cross-sectional view of the two joined sheets shown in Fig. 8 with a second seam; and

Fig. 10 is a schematic illustration of the two joined sheets shown in Fig. 9.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

A preferred embodiment provides a sewing method for joining two sheets  
10 of leather or other sheet material together. The method comprises the steps of forming a fold along an edge of a first sheet of said material, positioning an edge of a second sheet of material substantially parallel and substantially abutting said edge of said first sheet of material, sewing a first seam adjacent and substantially parallel to the two said edges to fix said second sheet of  
15 material to said first sheet of material, separating said first and second sheets of material, so that the two sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and said fold stands proud of the laterally extending sheets, folding said fold about said first seam and substantially parallel to said edges of said first and second sheets of material over said first seam such that said fold overlies  
20 said second sheet of material thereby enclosing the join between said first and second sheets of material, and sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam through said fold and said second sheet of material to hold said fold against said second sheet of material.

The sewing method allows leather material to be sewn to form a garment  
25 in which either the suede side or the polished leather side of the material can be worn as a garment. The juncture along the region where the material joins doesn't extend outwardly or 'jut-out' from the surface of the material. The



edges of the garment are covered by the fold and provide a garment which is aesthetically pleasing and therefore may be worn with the polished leather side or suede side outermost.

Referring now to Fig.1 there is illustrated a first sheet of leather material 10 having an edge 12. In this embodiment, the material 10 is being used to manufacture a leather and suede reversible jacket. This view shows suede side 11 of the material 10 and the opposite side 18 is polished leather (not shown).

The edge 12 of the leather material 10 is folded to thereby form fold 13. Prior to forming fold 13, a strip of glue is applied adjacent to the edge 12 so that 10 the fold 13 is held in place. Typically the width of fold 13 from the edge 12 of the material 10 to the crest of the fold 13 is about 5mm. It will be appreciated that in other embodiments, the fold width is chosen by the garment manufacturer according to the particular garment requirements, but typically the fold width will extend from 5mm to 20mm when the method is applied to an article of clothing.

15 In Fig.2 there is shown a second sheet of leather material 16 having a polished leather surface 19. As in the first leather material 10, the opposite face of the second leather material has a suede surface (not shown). An edge 20 of the second sheet of leather material 16 is placed parallel to and abutting the edge 12 of the first sheet of material 10 as shown by arrow 21.

20 Referring now to Fig. 3, the sheets of leather material 10 and 16 are held in position with edges 12 and 20 parallel and abutting each other whilst a first seam 22 is sewn through both sheets of leather material parallel to the edges 12 and 20 to thereby join leather materials 10 and 16 together.

Once the sheets of material 10 and 16 are joined together as shown in Fig. 25 3, leather material 10 and leather material 16 are separated from one another, for example by moving leather material 10 in the direction of the arrow 23. The sheets are separated such that the leather material 10 and leather material 16

extend laterally away from each other and the fold 13 stands proud as shown in Fig. 4.

Referring to Fig. 4, in order to complete the sewing operation, the fold 13 is again folded by an operator manufacturing the garment, by bending or folding the fold 13 in the direction of arrows 25 so that the fold 13, lies flush against the polished leather surface 19 of leather material 16 and the edges 12 and 20 are hidden from view. Referring to Fig. 5, the operator then sews a second seam 24 substantially parallel to the first seam 22 through the fold 13 and leather material 16 to thereby permanently cover the edges 12 and 20.

To a person viewing the two sheets of leather material 10 and 16 joined by this method only one seam (first seam 22) can be seen from the suede side of the joined materials, whilst both seams 22 and 24 are seen from the polished leather side as shown in Fig 5.

It will be appreciated that creating a garment by stitching leather materials in this way allows either the suede side or the polished leather side of the garment to be worn outermost. The edges 12 and 20 of the two sheets of leather 10 and 16 are completely covered by the fold 13. The single seam 22 on the suede side or the double seams 22 and 24 visible from the polished leather side provides an aesthetically pleasing look as no edges can be seen and no material "juts-out" from the surface of the garment. Furthermore, the seams 22 and 24 can be sewn quite closely together as required by the tailor so as to give the appearance of being a single seam when viewed from a distance.

This sewing method allows for the production of a reversible garment which can be worn either side outermost, without having to stitch in a separate inner lining on the garment. Hence, only one sheet of material is necessary and this saves the manufacturer of the garment time and material costs. Furthermore, the wearer gets the added advantage of having a suede garment and a polished leather garment in the one article of clothing.

In other embodiments, the sheets of material may be animal skin having a polished leather surface on one face and a fur surface on the other face. In this case, prior to the step of joining the two materials together, a portion of the fur may be removed from the sheets of material by removing the fur with a razor.

5 This prevents the fur from inhibiting the formation of the fold 13 and prevents fur from protruding out from underneath the fold 13. A garment created using this method, using for example lambskin, allows the garment to be worn so that the fur surface is outermost or alternatively so that the polished leather side is outermost thereby providing a reversible article as described above.

10 An alternative sewing method also allows animal skin to be sewn to form a garment in which either the fur side or the polished leather side of the material can be worn as a garment. The juncture along the region where the material joins doesn't extend outwardly or 'jut-out' from the surface of the material. The result is a garment which is aesthetically pleasing and may be worn with the  
15 leather side or fur side outermost. Furthermore, a fringe of fur which extends out from the polished leather side of any garment provides an interesting and aesthetically pleasing effect.

The preferred embodiment relates to a method to sew animal skin, in which a material such as sheep or lambskin may be joined. One face of  
20 lambskin comprises the polished leather surface while the other surface comprises fur. Other animal skins may also be used.

Referring to Fig. 6, there is shown a first sheet of animal skin 16' having a polished leather side 19'. The opposite face of the first sheet of animal skin 16' has an array of filaments constituting a fur side. A second sheet of animal  
25 skin 10' also has a polished leather side 18' (not shown) and a fur side 11'. The first animal skin sheet 16' has an edge 20' which is placed adjacent and parallel to an edge 12' of the second animal skin sheet 10' such that the fur sides of the two animal skin sheets 16' and 10' are in face to face contact

with one another and the edge 20' of animal skin sheet 16' is set back from the edge 12' of animal skin sheet 10'. A first seam 22', is sewn parallel to the edge 20', to thereby join the animal skin sheets 10' and 16' together. The distance between the first seam 22' and the edge 20' of animal skin sheet 16' is shorter than the distance between the first seam 22' and the edge 12' of animal skin sheet 10'. This provides an edge strip 13' on animal skin sheet 10' and an edge strip 14' on animal skin sheet 16' between the first seam 22' and the edges 12' and 20' of the sheets 10' and 16' respectively.

Fig. 7 shows the two animal skin sheets of Fig. 6 joined by a first seam 22' in cross sectional view. In this figure the two sheets of material are shown lying adjacent to one another with the polished leather sides 18' and 19' facing outwards. The edge strip 13' of the second animal skin sheet 10' is shown with filaments of fur protruding from the fur side of sheet 10'. The width of edge strip 13' is about 5 mm from the distal edge 12' of the second sheet of animal skin 10' to the first seam 22'. It will be appreciated that in other embodiments, the strip width is chosen by the garment manufacturer according to the particular garment requirements, but typically the strip width will extend from 5mm to 20mm when the method is applied to an article of clothing.

Once the material 10' and 16' are joined together as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, animal skin sheet 10' and animal skin sheet 16' are separated from one another by moving each animal skin sheet in the direction of the arrows in Fig. 7 so that the sheets 10' and 16' extend laterally away from each other, as shown in Fig. 8.

Referring now to Fig. 8, it can be seen that the edge strips 13' and 14' stand proud of the polished leather sides 18' and 19' of animal skin sheets 10' and 16'. To complete the sewing operation, the edge strip 13' is folded by an operator manufacturing the garment, by bending or folding the edge strip 13' in the direction of arrow 25' so that the edge strip 13', lies flush against

the polished leather side of animal skin material 16' enclosing edge strip 14' as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. Also, the filaments A on the underside of the sheet 10' will be combed or otherwise coaxed outwardly, that is in a direction away from the seam 22' . The operator then sews a second seam 24' through the 5 edge strip 13' and animal skin sheet 16' , to thereby permanently encapsulate the edge strip 14' . The result is that a fringe of fur filaments A of the animal skin sheet 10' protrudes from the edge strip 13' and lies flush along the polished leather side 19' of the animal skin sheet 16' .

To the person viewing a garment constructed by this method, no threads 10 can be seen from the fur side of the joined material, whilst on the polished leather side (18' , 19' ) two parallel seams 22' and 24' and the fringe of fur A are visible (Fig. 10). This fringe of fur A provides a unique effect because a neat ' line of fur' is seen extending through the garment along the length of the seams at the point where the animal skin pieces are sewn together.

15 Alternatively, prior to the joining of materials 10' and 16' , the filaments of fur on the fur side 11' of animal skin sheet 10' may be partially or completely removed, by shaving or other suitable mechanism. In this case edge strip 13' does not include protruding filaments of fur. Thus, after folding the edge strip 13' such that edge strip 13' lies flush against the polished leather 20 side 19' of sheet 16' , the fringe of fur A (shown in Figs. 9 and 10) is absent.

It will be appreciated that the material used to create a jacket by stitching animal skin garments in this way allows the jacket to be worn with either the fur side outermost or the leather side outermost. On the fur side of the jacket, the seams can not be seen and therefore smaller pieces of material can be used to 25 create a single garment while giving the appearance of the garment being composed of a single continuous piece of material. Furthermore, this reduces wastage of the animal skin as smaller pieces can be used. It will also be appreciated that the maximum thickness of the seam is three layers of sheet

material so that the seam, whilst neat and aesthetically attractive, is of minimal thickness.

It would be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the present invention as shown  
5 in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are therefore, to be considered in all respects to be illustrative and not restrictive.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. A sewing method for joining two sheets of leather or other sheet material together, said method comprising the steps of:
  - (a) forming a fold along an edge of a first sheet of said material;
  - 5 (b) positioning an edge of a second sheet of material substantially parallel and substantially abutting said edge of said first sheet of material;
  - (c) sewing a first seam adjacent and substantially parallel to the two said edges to fix said second sheet of material to said first sheet of material;
  - (d) separating said first and second sheets of material, so that the two  
10 sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and said fold stands proud of the laterally extending sheets;
  - (e) folding said fold about said first seam and substantially parallel to said edges of said first and second sheets of material over said first seam such that said fold overlies said second sheet of material thereby enclosing the  
15 abutting edges of said first and second sheets of material; and
  - (f) sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam through said fold and said second sheet of material to hold said fold against said second sheet of material.
2. A sewing method according to claim 1 wherein step (a) further  
20 comprises the step of adhering together opposing faces of said fold.
3. A sewing method as claimed in claims 1 or 2 wherein said material is animal skin.
4. A sewing method as claimed in claims 1 or 2 wherein said material is imitation leather.

5. A garment tailored according to a sewing method for joining two sheets of leather or other sheet material together, said method comprising the steps of:

- (a) forming a fold along an edge of a first sheet of said material;
- 5 (b) positioning an edge of a second sheet of material substantially parallel and substantially abutting said edge of said first sheet of material;
- (c) sewing a first seam adjacent and substantially parallel to the two said edges to fix said second sheet of material to said first sheet of material;
- (d) separating said first and second sheets of material, so that the two  
10 sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and said fold stands proud of the laterally extending sheets;
- (e) folding said fold about said first seam and substantially parallel to said edges of said first and second sheets of material over said first seam such that said fold overlies said second sheet of material thereby enclosing the  
15 abutting edges of said first and second sheets of material; and
- (f) sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam through said fold and said second sheet of material to hold said fold against said second sheet of material.

6. A garment as claimed in claim 5 wherein said material is animal  
20 skin.

7. A garment as claimed in claim 5 wherein said material is imitation leather.

8. A sewing method for joining two sheets of animal skin or other sheet material together, said sheets each having a fur side and a non-fur side,  
25 said fur side being defined by a multiplicity of filaments covering the surface of the sheet, said method comprising the steps of:



(a) positioning an edge of a first sheet of material substantially parallel to an edge of a second sheet of material, with the fur sides of the two sheets in face to face contact with each other, such that said edge of said first sheet of material is spaced back from said edge of said second sheet of material;

5 (b) sewing a first seam adjacent and parallel to the two said edges to fix said first sheet of material to said second sheet of material thereby providing first and second edge strips on said first and second sheets of material respectively;

(c) separating said first and second sheets of material so that the two  
10 sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and the two edge strips stand proud of the laterally extending sheets;

(d) folding said edge strips about said first seam such that said second edge strip overlies the non-fur side of said first sheet of material, thereby enclosing the first edge strip between the fur side of the second edge strip and  
15 the non-fur side of the first sheet; and

(e) sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam through said second edge strip and said first sheet of material to hold said second edge strip against said first sheet of material.

9. A sewing method as claimed in claim 8, wherein filaments from the  
20 fur side of said second edge strip are combed or otherwise guided outwardly so as to form a fringe of filaments projecting out between the underside of said second edge strip and said first sheet of material prior to step (e) being undertaken.

10. A sewing method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the filaments from  
25 the fur side of said second edge strip are removed prior to step (e) being undertaken.

11. A sewing method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10 wherein said animal skin is lambskin.

12. A sewing method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10 wherein said material is imitation leather.

5 13. A garment tailored according to a sewing method for joining two sheets of animal skin or other sheet material together, said sheets each having a fur side and a non-fur side, said fur side being defined by a multiplicity of filaments covering the surface of the sheet, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) positioning an edge of a first sheet of material substantially parallel  
10 to an edge of a second sheet of material, with the fur sides of the two sheets in face to face contact with each other, such that said edge of said first sheet of material is spaced back from said edge of said second sheet of material;

(b) sewing a first seam adjacent and parallel to the two said edges to fix said first sheet of material to said second sheet of material thereby providing  
15 first and second edge strips on said first and second sheets of material respectively;

(c) separating said first and second sheets of material so that the two sheets extend laterally to opposite sides of said first seam and the two edge strips stand proud of the laterally extending sheets;

20 (d) folding said edge strips about said first seam such that said second edge strip overlies the non-fur side of said first sheet of material, thereby enclosing the first edge strip between the fur side of the second edge strip and the non-fur side of the first sheet; and

(e) sewing a second seam substantially parallel to said first seam  
25 through said second edge strip and said first sheet of material to hold said second edge strip against said first sheet of material.

14. A garment as claimed in claim 12 wherein filaments from the fur side of said second edge strip are combed or otherwise guided outwardly so as to form a fringe of filaments projecting out between the underside of said second edge strip and said first sheet of material prior to step (e) being undertaken.

5 15. A garment as claimed in claim 12 wherein the filaments from the fur side of said second edge strip are removed prior to step (e) being undertaken.

16. A garment as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 14 wherein said animal skin is lambskin.

17. A garment as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 14 wherein said  
10 material is imitation leather.

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FIG. 1

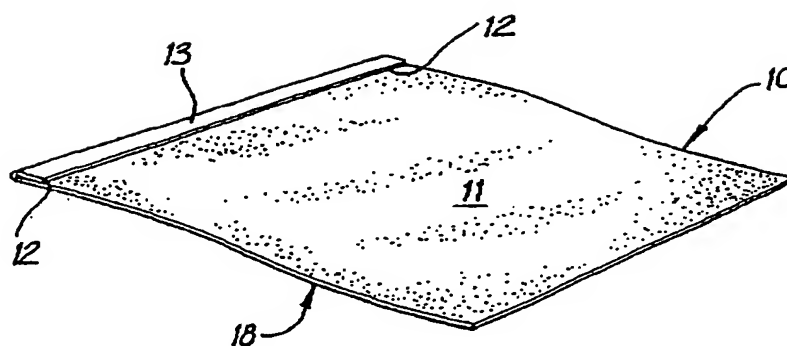
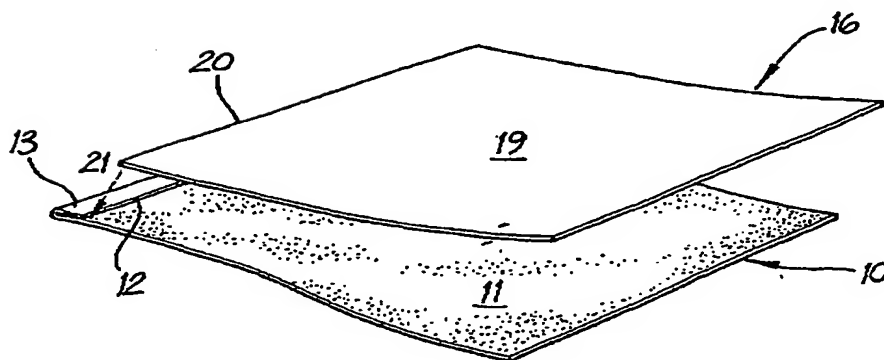


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

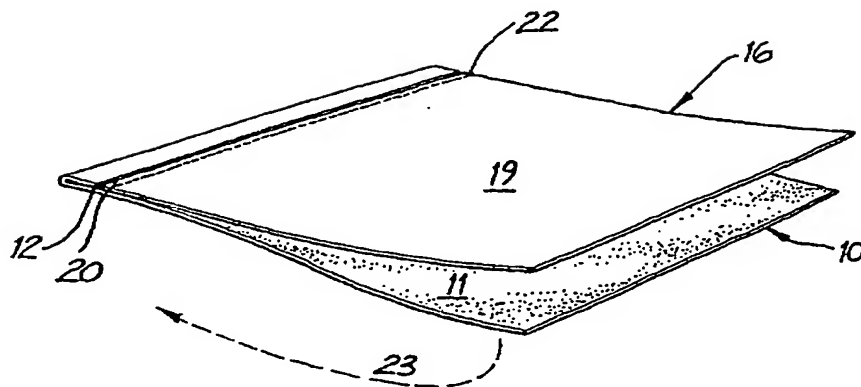
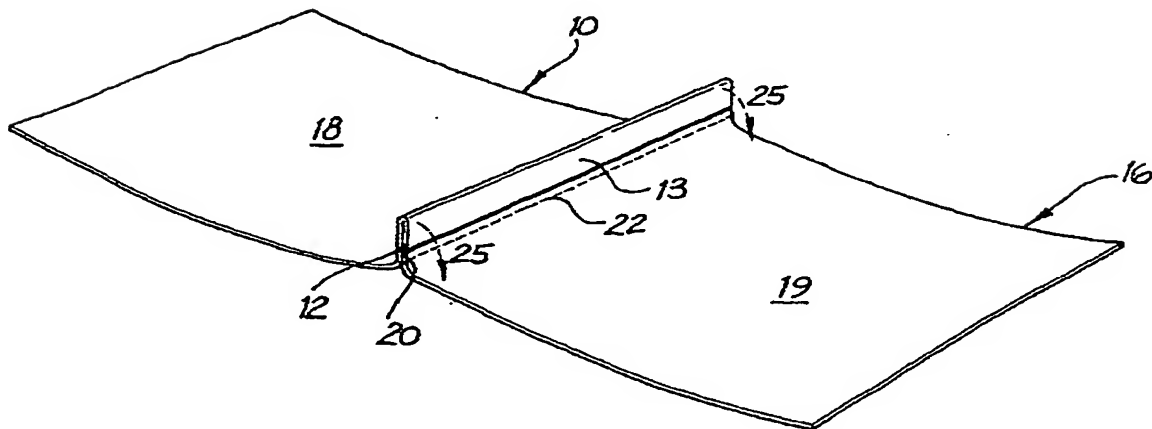


FIG. 4



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FIG. 5

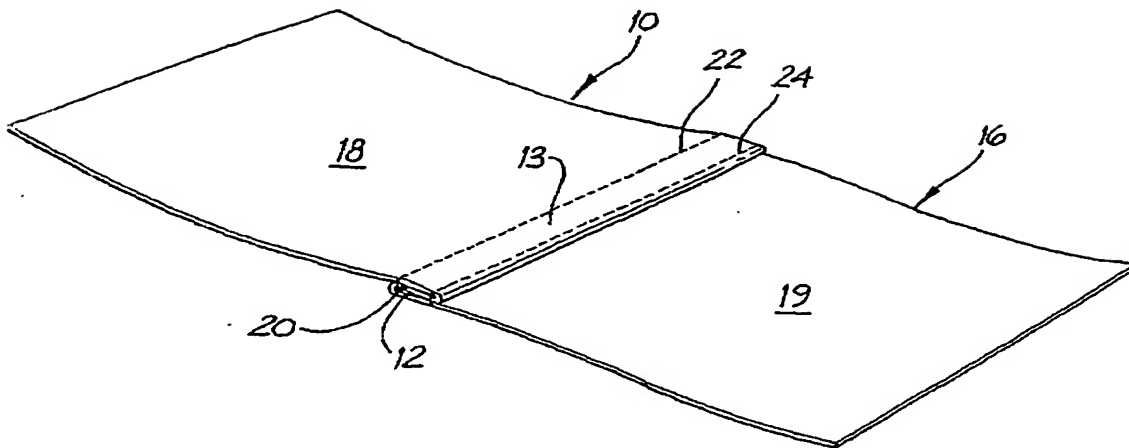
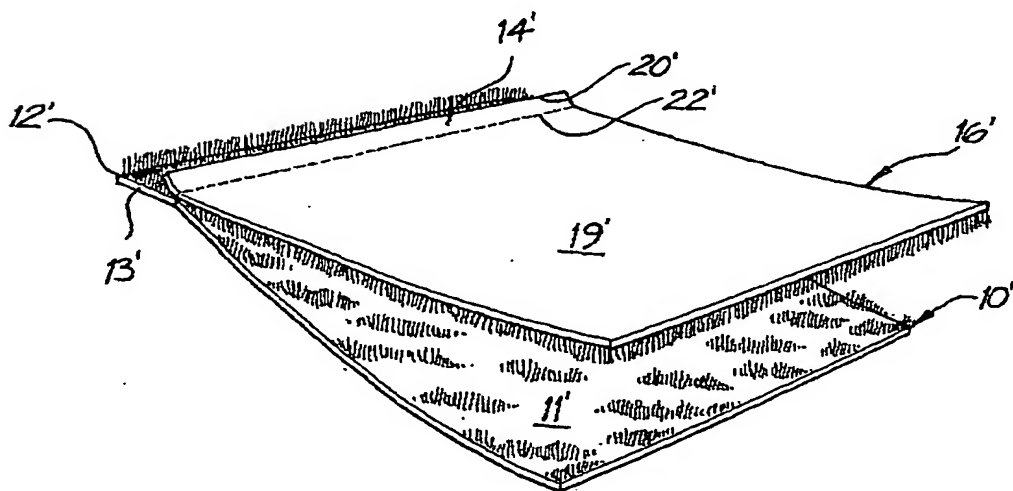


FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

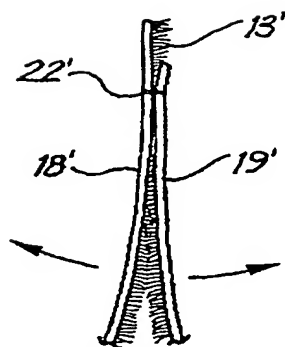
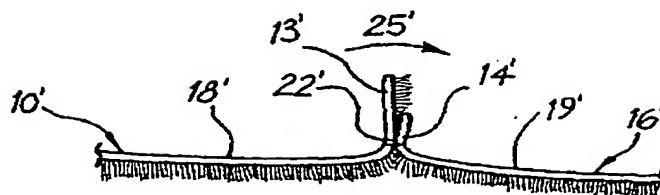


FIG. 8



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FIG. 9

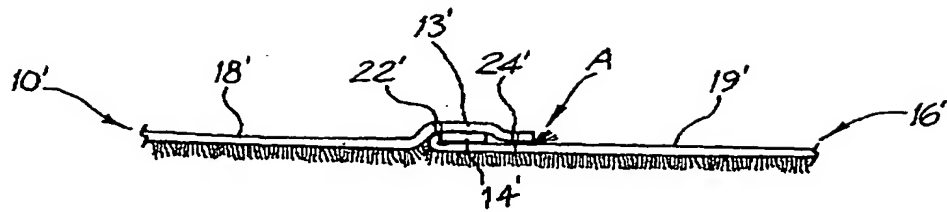
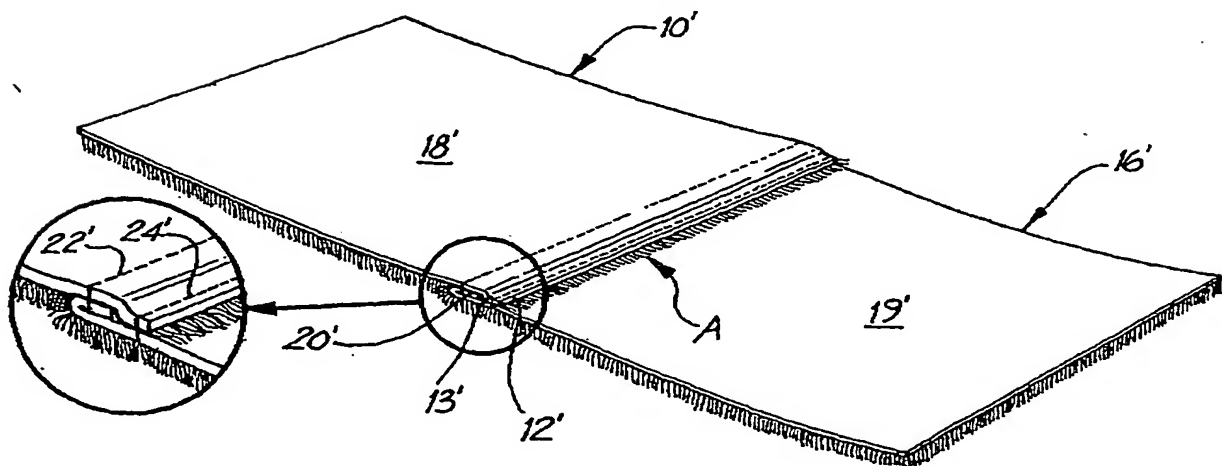


FIG. 10





## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/KR 01/00653

## CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>7</sup>: D05B 35/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC<sup>7</sup>: D05B 35/00, 35/02, 35/04, 35/10

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

A41C 3/12, A41D 27/24; D06H 5/00

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

ESPACENET, DEPATISNET, WPIL

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	DE 19961407 A1 (TRIUMPH INT. AG) 5 July 2001 (05.07.01) <i>fig.5ba, 5bb, 7b, 8ba; claims 1,5,6.</i>	1,2,5
A	JP 05 208084 A (YAMAI YORIAKI), (abstract), 20 August 1993 (20.08.93) . In: Patent Abstracts of Japan [CD-ROM] <i>fig.</i>	1,2,5
A	JP 02 252489 A (NITSUTOUBOU ITAMI KAKO KK), (abstract), 11 October 1990 (11.10.90) . In: Patent Abstracts of Japan [CD-ROM] <i>fig.</i>	1,5

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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„&amp;“ document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 July 2001 (13.07.2001)

Date of mailing of the international search report

16 August 2001 (16.08.2001)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AT

Austrian Patent Office

Kohlmarkt 8-10; A-1014 Vienna

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR 01/00653

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